

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX. NO. 103.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

POETRY.

LET'S TAKE THIS WORLD AS SOME WIDE SCENE.

By Thomas Moore.
Let's take this world as some wide scene,
Through which in frail but buoyant boat,
With skies now dark and now serene,
Together thou and I must float,
Beholding oft in either shore,
Bright spots where we should love to stay—
But time piles swift his flying oar,
And on we speed, far, far away.

Should chilling winds and rains come on,
We'll raise our awning 'gainst the shower.
Sit closer till the storm is gone,
And smiling, wait a sunnier hour.
And if that sunny hour should shine,
We'll know its brightness cannot stay,
But happy while 'tis thine and mine,
Complain not when it fades away.
So reach we both, at last that fall
Down which life's currents all must go;
The spark is brilliant, destined ill
To sink into the void below.
Nor ev'n that world shall want its charms,
If, side by side, still fond we keep,
And calmly in each other's arms,
Together linked go down the steep.

[From the London Court Journal.]

A VISIT TO THE CELEBRATED BRIGAND, GASPARINI.

In going from Naples, by the steam-boat, to Marsiglia, there happened to be on board a large and fashionable party. On touching at Civita Vecchia, we learned that the great lion of the place was Gasparini. This notorious robber had been a most daring and successful captain of banditti, and had, for a series of years, held all travellers passing through the scenes of his operations, which extended from the Pontine Marshes, by Terracina and Fondi, to Mola de Gaeta, in the kingdom of Naples, and even the inhabitants of those districts, in the greatest terror. It was determined to visit the monster in his den, and a large cortège was soon formed.

As this celebrated personage lived in state, insomuch that his abode was a castle, and he a state prisoner, some means of procuring an introduction were necessary. A note from these illustrious diplomats to the Governor succeeded in gaining us an admission to an audience of the ex-sovereign of the Royal Highways.—The privilege, however, of the private entree, which these exalted strangers enjoyed at kingly courts, was of no avail here. The entrance to the castle keep was through a series of gates, secured by locks, bars, and bolts, and, from one being closed ere the next was opened, we were, in succession, a sort of intermediate prisoners ourselves. The prison, which was a large building, consisted of a row of cells, running down two sides of a square, and having a gallery, with strong iron gratings in front. This was Gasparini's state residence; here he was doomed for life, with twenty-two of his companions in iniquity; there being two in each, all except the chief.

He had been indulged with a pair of his choicest comrades as company. We hastened to his abode, and on our surrounding the entrance, Gasparini came forth, nothing daunted by so many strangers staring at him.—He returned glance for glance with a quick wandering eye. In his person or appearance there was nothing remarkably striking, so that in first beholding this so redoubtable character a feeling of disappointment seemed to prevail; his dress too had none of that gay and grotesque style in which Italian banditti are usually represented, or as is seen showing off at the carnival at Rome; but was of the common black, bluish-white, woolen stuff of the country. He was a middle-sized, elderly man, stooped a good deal, was not stout, but muscular; his features were rather of a small cast, with high cheek bones; his dark grey eyes were quick and penetrating, with a crafty, cunning look. But his countenance, although indicating a warm and fiery temper, and considerably marked by blue spots of gunpowder, had nothing monstrous or decidedly ferocious in it. At times when he spoke, he assumed a most sardonic smile, showing his teeth; he had small white whiskers, but his hair was long and grizzly; he freely entered into conversation with us and readily answered every question, but in short, abrupt sentences, making a stop at times between each, as if waiting to observe what impression his confession of some atrocity had made upon us. He informed us, that he had originally possessed a small farm in a wild part of the country, and that the principal cause of his success and celebrity was owing to his extensive accurate knowledge of the country, he being familiar with the most intricate passes and defiles proper for ambuscade or attack, and the most hidden recesses in the mountains, to evade pursuit or to secure concealment. Prince S.—enquired why he had taken an Austrian Colonel, who was travelling on duty while they were in occupation of the country? He stated that it was quite a mistake; that the Colonel had been captured in place of another person of whom they had received information; that they consequently released him a day or two afterwards, for this reason, and likewise because it was not prudent for them to irritate the public authorities. On my enquiring how many persons he had murdered, he replied, that really upon his honor, he could not tell; but added, that he never murdered any one except those who made a desperate resistance, or who were spies—which meant, I presume, all those who could give any information regarding him or his movements.

He was very indignant at being held in durance vile, and stated in strong terms that his Holiness had broken the treaty of capitulation which had been made with him, as he had only surrendered on condition of being allowed to quit the country with all his effects, and to go where he pleased, but that we now saw him, contrary to every principle of honor, a prisoner for life.—He bitterly accused a priest with having entrapped him, by having given out that he was authorized by the Government to say that, if he would surrender, the above terms would be granted. He expressed the most deadly enmity to this reverend person, and did not conceal that if he had an opportunity he would take his revenge. On his repeating his great anxiety to regain his liberty, we inquired what he would do, or how he would employ himself. He replied rather shortly,—"why, gain an honest livelihood to be sure, by returning to my former occupation;" but whether to his farm, or the highway, he did not explain.

His daring exploits and adventures would form a volume of no small magnitude; and if the truth, and the whole truth, were told, it would prove a most interesting and useful guide-book to travellers, affording much information how to avoid the secret combination of domestics, postillions, postmasters, &c., who are in so many instances in Italy all leagued, first to pump, and then to plunder the unsuspecting traveller.

One of his companions in the cell with him was of

a clear complexion, and possessed a mild-looking countenance. On a remark to this effect being made, the keeper informed us that physiognomy here was no criterion, because that very man was the most hardened villain of the whole band. When it was resolved to murder a prisoner, this was the butcher who massacred him in cold blood. This horrid barbarian had put to death, in a most shocking manner, his mother-in-law, who it seems had gone, at the risk of her life, to endeavour to reclaim him and induce him to return to his home. It was only on a close inspection of the working of his features that the "devil in his eye" became too evident.

THOMSONIAN BOTANIC INFIRMARY.—No. 554, Washington street, Boston, Opposite the *Harvest Rail Road Ticket Office*.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and spacious Infirmary above named, and formerly occupied by Dr Brown and himself—that he has fitted it up in a style not surpassed by any other in the State for convenience and comfort; the rooms are large and airy, and command a fine prospect of the Worcester and Providence Rail Roads and the surrounding country to the West.—Boston Harbor, its islands, shipping, light-houses, &c., on the East, with the most pure air of any part of the State. The subscriber is also determined that nothing shall be wanting to render every department of his Infirmary as to neatness and regularity, good order, the best of nursing and attention, to make every patient feel at home with their patronage happy and contented.

He has also a valuable library of the best selected books for the instruction and amusement of his patients. He has also in readiness clear changes of linen for all patients who come to take single courses of medicine, and India Rubber coverings for the mattresses and bed—he always uses to prevent contagion. His steam boxes have windows with curtains, so that patients who are feeble can at any time put out their heads and breathe fresh air. The boilers are so constructed that he can at any moment regulate the steam to suit their wish or ability to bear, so that there is not the least danger to the most feeble constitution, not even for a patient of a month old. The shower of two quarts of cold water is delicious, though we never insist on it, as it is always a matter of choice with the patients, and a person who has once taken it will never after be denied, but will frequently call for more. The said subscriber has owned Dr Samuel Thomson's family right nearly three years, and has given strict attention to its precepts, and for the five months has administered pure Thomsonian medicine to over two hundred persons, many of whom suffered under the most desperate complaints, and had been given over to die by the regular physicians—and such has been his success, that out of the whole number every individual except two persons have been relieved, and more than three fourths cured who have left his Infirmary, not having died at the Infirmary. He will still continue to administer Thomsonian Medicines in their purity at his Infirmary, assisted by Dr Darling in all difficult cases, who has been a regular Practitioner of the Thomsonian System for more than twenty years in this city. Mrs. Badger will attend to the Ladies department at all times—she having been an experienced nurse over eighteen years, a part of which time she was nurse in the Massasoit and General Hospital, since in private names, and for the two last years a strict Thomsonian nurse. The subscriber would respectfully invite the afflicted of all descriptions to call and examine under his care, let them see fit to put themselves in his hands, he will ensure a speedy relief.

N. B.—For sale at the above establishment, a general assortment of pure Thomsonian Medicines, done up with directions at wholesale and retail.

P. D. BADGER, Botanic Physician.

JOHN WILSON & SON, Drapers and Tailors, Tudor's Buildings, No. 24, Court street, have received their assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, for the Fall and Winter seasons—a few pieces of Cassimeres and Vestings are among them which are entirely different from any thing ever before offered in this market. Gentlemen in want of fashionable and rare Goods, are invited to call and examine our Stock.

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A BOY WANTED, to work in a Printing Office—apply at the counting-room, 21 Water st. \$18

TAKEN UP—On Wednesday evening last, about 12 o'clock, a boy was taken up, in the street, near the corner of Court and Marlboro' streets, for the sum of \$18, to pay his passage, for ditto, to R. T. McGill, Western Avenue. \$18—\$18

BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made, and made to order, at No 24 Court street, (Tudor's Buildings.) \$18

CASTANAS NUTS—JOHN TYLER has for sale, at No 3 Central wharf, 100 bags fresh Castana Nuts. \$18

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COMMON SEWER.—NOTICE.—C. C. & W. H. CONANT have this day taken into co-partnership Mr Wm. W. THAYER. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of CONANT, THAYER & CO.

C. C. CONANT,
Wm. W. THAYER,
Wm. H. CONANT.
3w

Boston, Sept. 1st, 1835. \$12

CONANT, THAYER & CO., No. 55 Washington street, are now opening a full and complete assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HABIT CLOTHES, &c., &c.

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PIECES EXTRA—London and French BROADCLOTHS; colors consist of Blacks, Dark Blues, Adelaides, Mulberries, Russell Browns, Claret, Polish and other Greens, &c., &c.—warranted first rate Woollen Dyes.

425 PIECES MEDIUM, LOW-PRICED AND CHEAP CLOTHS.

Of English, German and American manufacture; among which may be found every description of Color and Mixture.

275 PIECES LONDON AND AMERICAN CASSIMERES.

Of Extra Super, Medium and Low-priced qualities.—Colors—Blacks, Blues, Drabs, Sages, Lavender, Slat, Browns, Olives, Greens and Oxford Steel, Coronation and French Grey Sixtures.

50 PIECES HABIT AND LADIES BROAD-CLOTHS.—(just imported.)

Comprising all the most fashionable Colors and Shades.

A superior assortment of VESTINGS, viz: Satin, Flourette, Marseilles, Light and Dark Merino, Valencia, Molin, skin, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Coarse CLOTHS, for Coatings; PETER-SHAMS, some very fine; LION SKINS; KERSEYS; Striped and Mix'd SATINETTES; LYONS VELVETS, and a complete assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS—all of which will be offered Low prices for Cash.

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By order of the Mayor and Aldermen, S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

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AND FOR SALE IN THE CITY.—For sale, a

lot of Land on Grove street, adjoining the estate of Wm Taylor, Esq., containing about 2000 feet—for particulars, apply to CHARLES MCINTIER, a

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apothecary, Exchange street.

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SASHES FOR SALE.—500 Lights of the following

Satin-lens, viz.—

24 lights 7x9 24 lights 8x10

12 " 7x9 12 " 9x13

15 " 7x9 12 " 10x12

12 " 10x14

Inquire of JOTHAM POTTER, at the Steam Factory, near Charlestown Bridge. eptf \$16

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GENUINE LIFE PRESERVERS.—From the Baltimore Patriot.

The following paragraph, setting forth the value and importance of the article, is from a late number of the New York Journal of Commerce. The experiments made on a full supply of the article for steamers, would be comparatively inconsiderable, and ought not to enter into the calculation, when taking measures for adding to the safety of passengers, and for the preservation of human life. We learn that any number of these "Life Preservers" may be obtained at short notice of Messrs F. Hutchings & Co, in this city.

LIFE PRESERVERS.—As it is impossible for steamers to carry small boats enough to secure the lives of their passengers in case of disaster, they ought to be furnished with a sufficient quantity of the India Rubber Life Preservers.

The expense of the security against the appalling scenes which may otherwise occur would be with high complete.

The preserver is nothing more or less than a small tight garment, which can be put on and inflated in less than a minute, and being on the individual steamers, will float him and shoulders above water for months.

If five hundred persons were to be cast on Long Island and Sound or Hudson River, each with a Life Preserver on, they would be saved.

But what would be their condition if obliged to betake themselves to these waters without such protection, especially if a disaster should happen in the night?

We think the owners of steamboats owe it to their passengers to provide with a sufficient number of Life Preservers always ready to furnish each passenger with one.

The LIFE PRESERVER may be obtained, in any quantity, at the Roxbury India Rubber Factory, where this article was first invented. Warehouse, No. 109 State st, Boston.

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DENTAT SOAP STONE CEMENT.—The Subscribers have appointed Agents for the State of Massachusetts for the sale of this Article, and are now ready to receive Orders. Its superiority over every other Cement that has been introduced will be proved on the inspection of the certificates now in the hands of the Agents, ROGERS, DEVENS & CO, Druggists and Paint Dealers, No 5 & 6 Commercial wharf.

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THE BOSTON INDIA RUBBER FACTORY

have taken a Warehouse at No 5 State street, where they

now offer for sale such articles as are manufactured at their factory, consisting of as great a variety as at any other establishment in this city. All goods offered to the public at the above warehouse will be stamped with the factory's name, and warranted to be first quality—and in no case will higher prices be charged than at other establishments—the public are respectfully invited to call—purchasers from the south and west will find a good assortment adapted for their markets.

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FRDERICK GOULD, Agent.

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MIDDLETON FLOUR.—50 barrels—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 182w \$10

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet.—The Cincinnati Gazette, the especial organ of the Harrison faction, says—

"Suppose Gen. Harrison President, Henry Clay Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Webster Attorney General, John Sergeant Secretary of the Navy, Samuel L. Southard Secretary of War, and Thomas Ewing Postmaster General."

What a glorious reconciliation of conflicting opinions is here suggested—pseudo democracy—rank nullification—Hartford Convention federalism, &c. &c.—a perfect hodge-podge of political prejudices. But what a striking illustration of the motley character of the opposition is here presented, by the simple grouping together of the leading champions of its various dogmas.

Sanguine must be the man who hopes to produce concord of action among such discordant materials—to reduce to order such a perfect political chaos. We should really be glad to be informed what would be the general course of a government thus made up—what would be the character of its leading measures—and how their adoption would be decided upon. Will some of the opposition editors enlighten us upon this point—or, in acting upon the principle that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," have they deemed the task of forming such a government to be sufficient labor, without troubling themselves to make out its probable course. If so, we think they have acted wisely—assured, as we are, that they will have a long time for reflection before Gen. Harrison will have occasion to consult his Cabinet, even in relation to an inaugural address.

In conclusion, however, we will venture to suggest that Col. Crockett is as deserving of a seat in the Cabinet as any one of the individuals enumerated—and that, inasmuch as he has just been remanded to private life, it was hardly fair to pass over his undoubted services and pretensions, without even returning thanks for the one, or verbally acknowledging the other. We are afraid that the "injustice of Republics" will be renewedly urged.

The result of the Maine Election exceeds our most sanguine expectations—the democratic net gain is immense—and the whigs find themselves but a single step from the fountain-head of Salt River. Their brethren here have just ascertained that "very little interest is felt in the election," and that the returns "have such an unpromising appearance" that is not worth their while to "attempt to figure any thing out of them"—and we conclude that by this time the editor of the Centinel will be willing to admit that there is *some doubt* about the success of the Webster electoral ticket in that State. The whigs attribute their defeat to the *old dis-ease, apathy*—and while they are blowing like poppies, rolling up their sleeves, and wiping the sweat off their foreheads, swear most lustily that they felt no interest in the election—made no exertions to secure the success of their ticket—and are right glad, all things considered, that Dunlap is re-elected by a small majority of some ten thousand votes. The Augusta Age says that thus far there is a net democratic gain in every town heard from—in the 38 towns from which returns have been received, it amounted to **TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX.**

A Poor Widow lady offers herself as a candidate for matrimony in the New York Herald. She is thirty years of age, has one child—is not beautiful, but of interesting personal appearance—is not showy or gay, but plain and unassuming in her dress and manners—her habits are industrious, character fair, and connexions good. Her fortune offers no inducement to speculators—her chief merit consists in a decidedly amiable disposition, and domestic qualifications. Her father is to open all letters addressed to her, and forward such only, as are written in a style suitable for her perusal. The chance is a pretty good one, but as in these days of speculation "a fortune is no objection," her charms would certainly appear more striking if they were backed by a few estates on Broadway, or a large interest in the stocks—which are generally considered the best kind of spectacles to look at a lady through.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Funchal by a public dinner, which was attended by all who found an asylum here during the usurpation, and who extended an invitation to all citizens of Madera who had visited the United States. The dining hall was brilliantly fitted up, and at night its windows were illuminated. On one side was a full length portrait of Washington, adorned with the American flag, and in front a magnificent painting representing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with all the British Army, to the American Hero—decorated with the tri-colored banner. Flags of the Free Nations adorned the sides of the hall.

Forrest writes to the editors of the New York Evening Post, as follows:—

"James Sheridan Knowles has come back, and I was at 'Old Drury' when he re-appeared. His reception was very warm and hearty, and after the play (the Wife) he was called out, when he addressed the audience in a few words, expressive of his thanks for their cordial greeting, and took occasion to advert, in very glowing terms, evidently prompted by sincere feeling, to the kindness he had experienced in America. He termed our country 'the bright land beyond the seas,' and our countrymen 'his brothers and sisters.' His acknowledgements of gratitude were received by a full house with acclamations."

Messrs Wm. J. Walker, James Hunnewell, Gilman Stanley, Robert Calder, Jr. and Joseph Hunnewell, of Charlestown, have published a card in relation to their late difficulty with a part of the Boston Fire Department. They disavow all intention to offer violence or insult—acknowledge favors received—and express a wish to perpetuate all the relations of good neighborhood and reciprocal kind offices, &c. &c. We trust the difficulty will now be amicably arranged.

The New York Gazette states that five thousand two hundred dollars have been collected in that city, for the relief of the aged officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.

The Rev. J. Warren, who, according to a letter in the Newburyport Herald, was hung the other day for preaching abolition, denies being dead, and does not wish his friends to believe the idle report.

The Literary War in Gotham.—Mr Herbert has sent to Mr Price, the author of the letter from New-York which we published some days since, the following:—

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 12th, 74 Mercer st.—Sir.—A letter in the Boston Morning Post of Sept. the 8th has been shown to me, this morning, the contents of which clearly point you out as the writer. I am of course perfectly indifferent as to the opinions expressed in it respecting myself; but there are several incorrect statements of facts, some of which I think you should have an opportunity to amend. I will therefore set you right concerning these, leaving it to your feelings of what is due to justice, and to the character of a gentleman, to act then as you choose.

The statements to which I refer are these:—

That the paragraph, in the Courier & Enquirer, charging Col. Morris with literary jealousy, &c. was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!

That the paragraph, in the same paper, ridiculing the erroneous quotations from Lacon, was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!

That the article, in the same paper, denouncing Messrs Willis, Morris, McKenzie, and others was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!

That I expressed any desire, that my Tale should be favorably noticed in the New York Mirror.

This is not true!

That the article, in the same paper, denouncing Messrs Willis, Morris, McKenzie, and others was written, or seen before publication, by me.

With regard to the statement, that I have at any time denied my country, or in a single instance endeavored to pass as an American, it is made, I presume, not on your own authority, but as mere hearsay.

From whomsoever it proceeds—it is a base—bare-faced—wilful and deliberate falsehood.

A letter from you to the Boston Morning Post will make all right. You are quite at liberty to express what opinions you please of me or mine.

Your obed't serv't.

HENRY WM. HERBERT.
Mr PRICE, Office of the New York Mirror.

We regret to learn by the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce, that the beautiful picture of the Departure of the Israelites, has been destroyed by fire:—

Fire and Loss of Life.—About half past twelve o'clock to-day, the house of Mr Nible, who keeps a public garden in Broadway, was set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of some of the materials used in the fire-works. At the North end of the main building there was a house two stories high, part of which was used as an exhibition room, and another part of it appropriated for compounding the articles used in the fire-works. In this part of the house, Mr Hall, manager of the fire-works, and one of his assistants were engaged at work, when a bottle filled with a composition called crimson fire, burst from spontaneous combustion, and set fire to a large quantity of fire-works which were lying around it. Mr Hall and his assistant immediately ran out of the house, and had scarcely reached the outside when an explosion took place, which shattered the roof of the house to pieces, and set fire to it in every direction, and soon totally destroyed it and every thing it contained.

From this part of the premises the flames quickly communicated to the main building, the interior of which was left a complete wreck before the flames were extinguished. The greater part of the furniture, &c. in the main building was got out of the windows, but not without being much injured. In the part of the premises which first took fire however, nothing was saved, and amongst other articles in it was a large painting of the Israelites' departure from Egypt, which was being exhibited and is said to have cost \$5000. It belonged to Mr Wright who is now in Boston. The picture was not entirely burned, but is rendered valueless. As yet no accurate estimate can be made at **\$15000.**

In the Southern attic of the house, happened to be an unfortunate colored man, a waiter in the house, whose escape was cut off by the rapidity of the fire, and he was suffocated or burned to death. Insurance for about one half the loss. A few minutes before the explosion, a keg of gunpowder had been fortunately removed from the apartment where it occurred.

An Explosion took place on the 9th instant in the powder factory of D. Rogers, Esq., near Newbury, by which two persons, named Henry Glessing and John Sutherland lost their lives. The explosion cannot be accounted for, as the mill had not been in operation for more than a week.

The Mobile Commercial Register states that there is no truth in the statement that the two Frenchmen who attempted to extort money from their brother by abduction and threatening to murder his child, had been hanged. They are by this time safe in Europe.

The usual number of Gamblers made their appearance at the Review in Dorchester on Thursday—but their implements were unmercifully destroyed, and their business broken up.

If the reader knows of any one who wants a **good** bowl of green turtle soup, he will do well to advise him to call at the Tremont Restorator.

Central America.—Advices from Guatemala to the 1st of April, have been received at New Orleans, by which it appears that the Republic enjoys much tranquility, and that there is no opposition to the administration of Gen. Morazan, who has been re-elected President by the unanimous vote of the people, and was to be initiated on the first of May. The city of San Salvador, with a territory of four miles square, and with the sea port of Liberty on the Pacific Ocean, has been added to the confederation, as the federal district, to which the general government is to be translated, and also the congress, which is now sitting at Guatemala.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From Antigua.—The Wilmington People's Press has received Antigua papers to the 18th ult. The hurricane of the 12th was terrific in that Island. It began at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued till midnight.—When it was past, "the town presented a painful scene of wreck and ruin, in a wide wasting havoc and a confused intermixure of fragments of houses, trees, enclosures, &c. Accounts from the country state that the buildings, sugar works, and fields of the plantations, present an equally frightful picture. The loss is estimated at nearly half a million of dollars. 20 schooners and 2 brigs were driven on shore. Several blacks were killed on the plantations, by the falling in of houses, &c."

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, Saturday Aug. 5th.—A sale of 117 bales of Louisiana Cotton was made to us at 127 1-2, which shows a considerable decline, as 133 1-2 was refused last week for the same lot. The ships Grafton, Hebart, and Globe, in our roads since yesterday, have been ordered to Liverpool, that market being about 15c above ours. Only 303 bales of cotton have been sold to day. We have not a single barrel of Potashes in first hands. 41 bales have just been sold at 41f 50. Extensive purchases of Indigo have taken place, both for consumption and speculation; no change in prices.

The New York Gazette states that five thousand two hundred dollars have been collected in that city, for the relief of the aged officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.

The Rev. J. Warren, who, according to a letter in the Newburyport Herald, was hung the other day for preaching abolition, denies being dead, and does not wish his friends to believe the idle report.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Banks Borrowing Money on Interest.—During the two days past, the House has been chiefly engaged in the consideration of Chapter 36, of the Revised Statutes, relating to Banks and Banking, and various propositions have been introduced to amend, and even to expunge, the following (57th) section:—

(Line 1)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 2)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 3)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 4)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 5)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 6)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 7)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 8)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 9)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 10)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 11)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 12)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

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(Line 14)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 15)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 16)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

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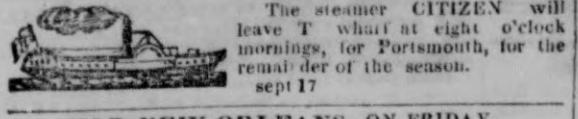
(Line 18)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

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(Line 20)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth; (7) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (8) the Commonwealth."

(Line 21)—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate

PARTICULAR NOTICE.



The steamer CITIZEN will leave T. wharf at eight o'clock morning, for Portsmouth, for the remainder of the season. Sept 17.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—ON FRIDAY.

FIRST VESSEL.
The superior fast sailing coppered Ship CLARIS-
SA ANDREWS, Capt. Thompson, having part of
her freight consigned to her, will sail
and take steam up the river—for remainder of freight,
which will be taken low, or passage, in cabin or steerage,
having handsome and commodious accommodations—apply
on board, opposite 62 Long wharf, or to
DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their
goods.

N. B. All Goods shipped by this vessel will be forwarded
from New Orleans up the river free of commission.

Also all goods from the country forwarded to the sub-
scriber will be shipped at the lowest rate of freight, and free of
commission.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

WITH DESPATCH.
The superior fast sailing coppered ship AQUET-
NET, Wm. H. Mosher, master, will have despatch
for the above port—for freight of 500 bbls, or passage,
having elegant accommodations, apply to
DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their
goods.

FOR SAVANNAH.

The regular packet brig SEA ISLAND, Sedrick
master, can take one hundred packages of light
freight, after the Sea Island.

The ship OLIVE BRANCH, Dyer, master, will sail
on the 15th October. For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WHITNEY & CO, 43 Central wharf.
s15

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ON the 19th inst.
The fast sailing coppered brig TIDAL,
Capt. Gill, will positively sail as above—for freight,
which will be taken low, or passage, apply to
DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.
s12

FOR SAVANNAH.

First Vessel.
The staunch brig CENTURION, copper fastened
and coppered, Joseph P. Soper, master—having
over 100 bbls freight consigned to her for freight of the
remainder, or passage, apply to Capt. SPOONER, on board, op-
posite No 30.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The superior new ship MOLO, A. Winsor, master—
having freight consigned to her, will have immediate despatch
and take steam at the Balize—has handome accom-
modations for passengers—a cow will be put on board to sup-
ply them with milk—for freight, which will be taken low,
cabin or steerage passage, apply to
S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

ON Saturday.
The superior coppered ship GEORGE CABOT, is
now loading—110 Long wharf, which will be taken low, and take
steam at the river—for balance of freight or passage
in Cabin or Steerage (having fine accommodations)
N. P. FROTHINGHAM,
23 Long Wharf.

Shippers will please send receipts with their goods.

FOR SAVANNAH.

The superior fast sailing ship TRENTON, F. Davis,
master, is loading at Commercial wharf—will have immediate
despatch—for freight or passage, apply to
S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.
s15

FOR MOBILE.

The fast sailing, coppered, packet brig ROME,
Davis, master. For freight or passage, apply to
JOSIAH WHITNEY & CO, 43 Central wharf.
epis

FOR SALE.

A first rate new white oak ship, 136 feet on deck,
31 feet beam, 22 feet hollow, extra copper fastened
and ironed, very heavily timbered and planked,
but by a first rate workman, and nothing has been spared to
make her in every respect a superior ship—for further partic-
lars apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.
s11

FOR SALE.

The fast sailing coppered brig CASHTER, 102 tons register;
high deck; sails nearly new; carries a large cargo;
has a full inventory, and is in every respect a superior
vessel of her class—for terms &c. apply to DANIEL
DESHON, 6 Long wharf.
s14

FOR SALE.

A three story new brick Dwelling House—situated
on Commercial street, next to the corner of Hanover
street—terms apply to THOMAS MAIR, Tiler,
s-18

TO BE LET.

A house containing a kitchen, parlor and five chambers. The rent can be paid in
board. None need apply that have children.
Also—a large new brick house in Broad street, suitable for a
board house. None need apply except Americans. Apply
to M. L. HERBON, Broker, 3 Federal street.
s18

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office,
CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 17, 1835.

WANTED.

A young man as a salesman in a Dry
Good Store.

WANTED.

Two boys in Dry Good Stores,
A man to work in a private family,
A man to work in a Boarding House,
A man to work in a Public House,
Also—several boys to work in Families and learn Trades.
Also—thirty American Girls.
s19

WANTED.

A coachman—two men to tend horses
men in private families, and an ostler. Apply to J.
FOSTER, under No 1 Washington street, head of Dock square.
s17

WANTED.

A young man 18 or 19 years of age in a
wholesale and retail Dry Goods store—apply to G. H.
MARDEN, corner of Merrimac and Friend streets, near the
City Scales.
s19

WANTED.

A man in a hotel—a boy in a W. L. Goods
store—4 men in private families—an active young
man in a Dry Goods store. Several girls wish to obtain
situations in private families. ISAAC H. TUCKER, Union
street, near Hanover st.
s19

TREMONT THEATRE.

Positively the Last Night but Three of CELESTE. **ED**

THIS EVENING, September 19.

Will be presented the celebrated Melo Drama, entitled

THE DUMB BRIGAND—Or, The Dark Gondolier

Alp, **ED** Enrico, **ED** Matred, **ED** Mlle Celeste,

Marie, **ED** Mlle Pelley

To conclude with (first time) the celebrated Melo Drama of

THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER!

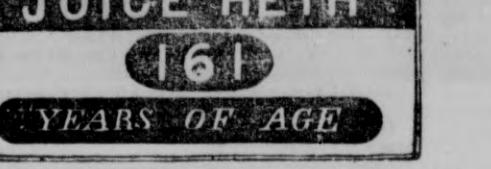
Miranda, **ED** Mlle Celeste,

Hector, **ED** Mlle Pelley

Doors open at 7. Performance will commence at 7. **ED**

Prices—Boxes, **ED** 1. P. 20 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

THE LAST DAY! **ED**



WILL REMAIN AT CONCERT HALL

THIS WEEK ONLY.

Hours of exhibition from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.—from 3 to 6, and
from 7 to 9 P.M.

Admittance 25 cents. Children 12cts. **ED**

WHITE'S PAINTING OF
"UNFURLING THE BANNER AT MEXICO."

THE NATIONAL PAINTING is now for exhibition at the American
Galaxy. It is a large picture—10 feet high by 12 wide—exhibiting
this picture, to obtain funds to have it engraved, and to have
gravings to be distributed as generally as practicable among
the people of the United States. The prospect of exciting and
perpetuating a love for the Union, by a sensible representation of
the moral power of a great, because a united people's sub-
mitted to the American public—their favorable opinion will
insure its success.

Admittance 25 cents—Season Tickets \$1—which will entitle the
holder to an engraving of the picture when completed.
Hours of exhibition from 10 AM. to 2 PM.—and from 3 to 6 PM.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the Painting, to be had at the door.
The Hall illuminated in the evening.

epist—**ED**

INDUSTRY OF THE BLIND.

THE pupils of the New England Institution for the Education
of the Blind now manufacture Mattresses, Cushions,
Door Mats, Carpets, &c.—which are for sale at No 19 Pearl
street.

Persons in want of Mattresses, Chair or Pew Cushions,
are requested to call and examine the specimens, and leave
their orders; and these articles are warranted to be made of
the best materials, in the best manner, and will be sold on
terms advantageous to purchasers as at any establishment
in the city.

N. B. There is a deposit of Door Mats, manufactured by
the Fowle & Brewster's No 164 Washington st.

N. B. Purchasers are not expected to give a fraction more
for these articles on account of their being the works of the
blind—the price is determined by the intrinsic value.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

1. **ED**

2. **ED**

3. **ED**

4. **ED**

5. **ED**

6. **ED**

7. **ED**

8. **ED**

9. **ED**

10. **ED**

11. **ED**

12. **ED**

13. **ED**

14. **ED**

15. **ED**

16. **ED**

17. **ED**

18. **ED**

19. **ED**

20. **ED**

21. **ED**

22. **ED**

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62. **ED**

63. **ED**

64. **ED**

65. **ED**

66. **ED**

67. **ED**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet.—The Cincinnati Gazette, the especial organ of the Harrison faction, says—

"Suppose Gen. Harrison President, Henry Clay Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Webster Attorney General, John Sergeant Secretary of the Navy, Samuel L. Southard Secretary of War, and Thomas Ewing Postmaster General."

What glorious reconciliation of conflicting opinions is here suggested—pseudo democracy—rank nullification—Hartford Convention federalism, &c. &c. &c.!—a perfect hodge-podge of political prejudices. But what a striking illustration of the motley character of the opposition is here presented, by the simple grouping together of the leading champions of its various dogmas. Sanguine must be the man who hopes to produce concert of action among such discordant materials—to reduce to order such a perfect political chaos. We should really be glad to be informed what would be the general course of a government thus made up—what would be the character of its leading measures—and how their adoption would be decided upon. Will some of the opposition editors enlighten us upon this point—or, in acting upon the principle that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," have they deemed the task of forming such a government to be sufficient labor, without troubling themselves to make out its probable course? If so, we think they have acted wisely—assured, as we are, that they will have a long time for reflection before Gen. Harrison will have occasion to consult his Cabinet, even in relation to an inaugural address.

In conclusion, however, we will venture to suggest that Col. Crockett is as deserving of a seat in the Cabinet as any one of the individuals enumerated—and that, inasmuch as he has just been remanded to private life, it was hardly fair to pass over his undoubted services and pretensions, without even returning thanks for the one, or verbally acknowledging the other. We are afraid that the "injustice of Republics" will be renewedly urged.

The result of the Maine Election exceeds our most sanguine expectations—the democratic net gain is immense—and the whigs find themselves but a single step from the fountain-head of Salt River. Their brethren here have just ascertained that "very little interest is felt in the election," and that the returns "have such an unpromising appearance" that it is not worth their while to "attempt to figure any thing out of them"—and we conclude that by this time the editor of the *Centinel* will be willing to admit that there is some doubt about the success of the Webster electoral ticket in that State. The whigs attribute their defeat to the *old disease, apathy*—and while they are blowing like porpoises, rolling up their sleeves, and wiping the sweat off their foreheads, swear most lustily that they felt no interest in the election—made no exertions to secure the success of their ticket—and are right glad, all things considered, that Dunlap is re-elected by a small majority of some ten thousand votes. The *Augusta Age* says that thus far there is a net democratic gain in every town heard from—in the 38 towns from which returns have been received, it amounted to **TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX.**

A Rare Chance—don't all speak at once.—A respectable widow lady offers herself as a candidate for matrimony in the New York Herald. She is thirty years of age, has one child—is not beautiful, but of interesting personal appearance—is not showy or gay, but plain and unassuming in her dress and manners—her habits are industrious, character fair, and connexions good. Her fortune offers no inducement to speculators—her chief merit consists in a decidedly amiable disposition, and domestic qualifications. Her father is to open all letters addressed to her, and forward such only, as are written in a style suitable for her perusal. The chance is a pretty good one, but as in these days of speculation "a fortune is no objection," her charms would certainly appear more striking if they were backed by a few estates on Broadway, or a large interest in the stocks—which are generally considered the best kind of spectacles to look at a lady through.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Funchal by a public dinner, which was attended by all who found an asylum here during the usurpation, and who extended an invitation to all citizens of Madera who had visited the United States. The dining hall was brilliantly fitted up, and at night its windows were illuminated. On one side was a full length portrait of Washington, adorned with the American flag, and in front a magnificent painting representing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with all the British Army, to the American Hero—decorated with the tri-colored banner. Flags of the Free Nations adorned the sides of the hall.

Forrest writes to the editors of the New York Evening Post, as follows:—

"James Sheridan Knowles has come back, and I was at Old Drury when he re-appeared. His reception was very warm and hearty, and after the play (the Wife) he was called out, when he addressed the audience in a few words, expressive of his thanks for their cordial greeting, and took occasion to advert, in very glowing terms, evidently prompted by sincere feeling, to the kindness he had experienced in America. He termed our country 'the bright land beyond the seas,' and our country people 'his brothers and sisters.' His acknowledgements of gratitude were received by a full house with acclamations."

Messrs Win. J. Walker, James Hunnewell, Gilman Stanley, Robert Calder, Jr. and Joseph Hunnewell, of Charlestown, have published a card in relation to their late difficulty with a part of the Boston Fire Department. They disavow all intention to offer violence or insult—acknowledge favors received—and express a wish to perpetuate all the relations of good neighborhood and reciprocal kind offices, &c. &c. We trust the difficulty will now be amicably arranged.

The New York Gazette states that five thousand two hundred dollars have been collected in that city, for the relief of the aged officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.

Rev. J. Warren, who, according to a letter in the Newburyport Herald, was hung the other day for preaching abolition, denies being dead, and does not wish his friends to believe the idle report.

The Literary War in Gotham.—Mr Herbert has sent to Mr Price, the author of the letter from New York which we published some days since, the following:—

SATURDAY MORNING., Sept. 12th, 74 Mercer st. Sir.—A letter in the Boston Morning Post of Sept. the 8th has been shown to me, this morning, the contents of which clearly point you out as the writer. I am of course perfectly indifferent as to the opinions expressed in it respecting myself; but there are several incorrect statements of facts, some of which I think you should have an opportunity to amend. I will therefore set you right concerning these, leaving it to your feelings of what is due to justice, and to the character of a gentleman, to act then as you choose.

The statements to which I refer are these:—

That the paragraph, in the Courier & Enquirer, charging Col. Morris with literary jealousy, &c. was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!

That the paragraph, in the same paper, ridiculing the erroneous quotations from Lacon, was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!

That the article, in the same paper, denouncing Messrs Willis, Morris, McKenzie, and others was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!

That I expressed any desire, that my Tale should be favorably noticed in the New York Mirror.

This is not true!

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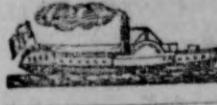
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PARTICULAR NOTICE.



The steamer CITIZEN will leave Portsmouth, for the remainder of the season.

Sept 17

FOR NEW ORLEANS—ON FRIDAY.

FIRST VESSEL.

The superior fast sailing coppered Ship CLARIS. M. A. ANDREWS, Capt. Thompson, having part of her freight engaged, and going on board, will sail as above, and take steam up the river—for remainder of freight, which will be taken low, or passage, in cabin or steerage, having handsome and commodious accommodations—apply on board, opposite 62 Long wharf, or to

DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.

N. B. All Goods shipped by this vessel will be forwarded from New Orleans up the River free of commission.

Also all goods from the country forwarded to the sub-criber will be shipped at the lowest rate of freight, and free of commission.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

With despatch. The superior fast sailing coppered ship AQUET. NET, Wm. H. Mosher, master, will have despatch for the above port—for freight of 500 bbls, or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.

s19

FOR SAVANNAH.

The regular packet brig SEA ISLAND, Sedrick master, can take one hundred packages of light freight.

Regular packet brig WILLIAM, Hatch, master, will sail after the Sea Island.

The ship OLIVE BRANCH, Dyer, master, will sail on the 15th October. For freight or passage apply to JOSIAH WHITNEY & CO, 43 Central wharf.

s15

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

On the 19th inst.

The fast sailing coppered brig TIDAL, Capt. Gill, will positively sail as above—for freight which will be taken low, or passage, apply to

DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

s19

FOR SAVANNAH.

First Vessel.

The staunchest CENTURION, copper fastened and coppered, Joseph F. Spooner, master—having over one half her freight engaged—for freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to JOHN M. MARSTON, 22 Long wharf, or to Capt. SPOONER, on board, opposite No. 30.

s14

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The superior new ship MOLO, Winsor, master, is to sail on the 1st October, and will have a large part of her freight engaged, will have immediate despatch, and take steam at the Balance—has hand—one accommodation for passengers—a cow will be put on board to supply them with milk—for freight, which will be taken low, cabin or steerage passage, apply to

S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

s16—5p

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

On Saturday.

The superior coppered ship GEORGE CABOT, is now loading at Long wharf, and having about one half her cargo loaded, will sail as above, and take steam at the River—for balance of freight, or passage in Cabin or Steerage (having elegant accommodations) a cow will be put on board to supply them with milk—for freight, which will be taken low, cabin or steerage passage, apply to

N. F. FROTHINGHAM, 25 Long Wharf.

s12

Shippers will please send receipts with their goods.

FOR SAVANNAH.

The superior fast sailing ship TRENTON, F. Davis, master, is loading at Commercial wharf—having part of her freight engaged, will have immediate despatch—for freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

s15

FOR MOBILE.

The fast sailing, coppered, packet brig ROME, Davis, master. For freight or passage, apply to JOSIAH WHITNEY & CO, 43 Central wharf.

epis 15

FOR SALE.

A first rate new ship, Ship, 138 feet on deck, 34 feet 6 inches wide, 22 feet holdway, extra copper fastened, coppered, and ironed, very heavily timbered and planked, built by a first rate workman, and nothing has been spared to make her in every respect a superior ship—for further particulars apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

s11

FOR SALE.

The new copper fastened brig UNCLE SAM, 135 tons register—built principally of white oak—low deck—well found, and in every respect a superior vessel of her class—for terms &c, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

s14

FOR SALE.

The new copper fastened brig CASHIER, 102 tons r-gister; high deck; sails nearly new; carries a large cargo; has a full inventory, and will be sold low—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

s12

FOR SALE.

The fast sailing, coppered, packet brig ROMA, Davis, master. For freight or passage, apply to JOSIAH WHITNEY & CO, 43 Central wharf.

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FOR SALE.

A first rate new ship, Ship, 138 feet on deck, 34 feet 6 inches wide, 22 feet holdway, extra copper fastened, coppered, and ironed, very heavily timbered and planked, built by a first rate workman, and nothing has been spared to make her in every respect a superior ship—for further particulars apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

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s12

TO BE LET.—A house containing a kitchen, parlor and five chambers. The rent can be paid in board. None need apply that have children.

Also a large new brick house in Broad street, suitable for a boarding house. None need apply except Americans. Apply to M. HERBON, Broker, 3 Federal street.

s19

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office, CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 17, 1833.

John Robt

Jones Mark

Kinnib'l Thos P

Kingsley Geo

Knowlton Hulda

Levermore A A

Lane Mary I W

Leverett Geo

Lewis Mr

Lewiss David

Lockett Hanah

Leach Thos

Murray W R S

Mooney Jas

Murkin Patk

Myatt A

Myers Thos

Munson & Grant

Murdock Thos J

Meltrie Isabella

Munro Susan

Newhall Timothy

Norton Catharine

Otheman Edwd

Olney Saml

Palmer Elizabeth

Parker Eliza

Paddon John

Pratt Simona

Parker Wm

Page Jacob

Proctor Ebene

Pearce Rosanna

Roby Ephraim

Robinson Hannah

Richards Levi

Ross Thos

Smith Eliza

Sawyer Albert G

Saunders Lois

Smith Ralph

Stevens Wm J

Suggate John

Sawyer B Mrs

Sawtell Louisa

Seaman Louis

Stearns Mary

Stevens Wm H

Sgtt John

Sheriff Henry O

Swin Catherine P

Sargent Salomon

Stone Emeline

Straubt Francis

Smith A

Thomas Encinda

Tuck Edwd M

Taylor Moses

Talts M

Taylor Henry G

Wylls Jones

Wellborn John W

Wellington Jeduthan

Whitehead Horace

Wise C E

Winstrop J

Witson John

Whitcomb John

Whitcomb Susan

Wilson Hiram

Williams Gifford

Welch Esther

Weston Mrs

s19

SAMUEL NEWELL, Post Master.

W. H. MILTON & CO., Tailors and Drapers, Nos. 1 and 2 Fanueil Hall, Boston.

1st 10

10

TREMONT THEATRE.

Positively the Last Night but Three of CELESTE. *✓*

THIS EVENING, September 19.

Will be presented the celebrated Melo Drama, entitled THE DUMB BRIGAND:—Or, The Dark Gondolier.

Alp., Enrico, Mlle Celeste, Mme Dardouf, Mr Blake, Victoire.

To conclude with (first time) the celebrated Melo Drama of THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER:

Miranda, Mlle Celeste, Heart.

Doors open at 7. Performance will commence at 7. *✓*

Prices—Boxes, \$1. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

1st 10

2nd 10

3rd 10

4th 10

5th 10

6th 10

7th 10

8th 10

9th 10

10th 10

11th 10

12th 10

